

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.19

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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January 18 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 70 33

January 18 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 54 43

3126 日四十月二十年卯乙

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916.

二拜禮 號八十月正英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY'S NARROW ESCAPE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

HEAVY LOSSES IN WITHDRAWAL ACROSS THE STRYPA.

British Force Pressing the Turks.

FURTHER ARRESTS AT CORFU.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

January 17 1.25 p.m.
The Spanish steamer Belgica has been sunk. Twenty-three of the crew have been picked up.

INCOME TAX INEQUITY.

REMOVAL OF REGISTERED OFFICES FROM LONDON.

January 17 1.25 p.m.
The Times says that the inequity of the double Income Tax is not unlikely to lead to definite proposals by the Dominion Premiers when they meet in London in the near future. That serious mischief is already being done is shown by the decision of the Bombay Tramways Company in favour of transferring their registered offices from London to Bombay.

The Times emphasises that removal from London in such cases is regrettable on political as well as commercial and industrial grounds. Experience has shown that the maintenance of the English status tends to orders for equipment and maintenance being placed with the British rather than with alien concerns. Both directly and indirectly, the Treasury is subjecting itself to loss by its short-sighted insistence upon the inequitable assessment of Indian shareholders.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

AN INCONVENIENT VISIT.

January 17 1.25 p.m.
The Times Peking correspondent says that the Japanese Minister has informed the Foreign Office that, circumstances having arisen rendering it inconvenient to the Emperor of Japan to receive the Chinese Special Envoy at this juncture, the Japanese Government asks the Government of China to postpone the Envoy's departure.

THE RUSSIANS.

PRECARIOUS AUSTRO-GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

January 17 2.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Austro-German withdrawal across the River Strypa was a most precarious one. The Russians attacked most violently and one enemy Division took nearly the whole day in crossing and lost half of its effectives.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ECHO OF THE "PERSIA."

LORD MONTAGU'S CONDITION.

January 17 1.25 p.m.
Lord Montagu, who is at Paris, is still suffering from lack of sleep and pains caused by his injuries, but he is progressing favourably. In an interview he said that during his last twenty-four hours at sea he thought it was all over. He suffered greatly from thirst and owed his life to the fact that he was wearing an inflexible waistcoat, for he kept slipping off the wreckage to which he was clinging and only the waistcoat kept him afloat.
After his arrival at Malta, Lord Montagu received a message of congratulation from His Majesty the King.

THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO BE INSTALLED AT BRINDISI.

January 17 1.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, it is stated that the Serbian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

A WARM WELCOME IN ITALY.

January 17 1.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Italian Press welcomes sympathetically Cardinal Mercier, who has had an hour's audience with His Holiness the Pope, also an hour's audience with Cardinal Gasparri, the Secretary of State to the Vatican. He left a large dossier with the Pope.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE.

January 17 4.30 p.m.
A Paris communique states that French guns have been active between the Somme and Avre.

THE SITUATION AT CORFU.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF AUSTRIANS.

January 17 2.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, it is semi-officially announced that the Austrian Consul at Corfu and the agent for the Austrian Lloyd have been arrested.
The Prefect of Corfu reports that the entry and departure of ships from the harbour is prohibited without permission.
The French military authorities state that telephonic communication has been re-established and that all telegrams are being censored, while newspaper telegrams are prohibited.
The Serbian Crown Prince with a number of staff officers have also arrived from Scutari.

KING PETER.

ARRIVAL AT EDIPPOS.

January 17 2.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that King Peter has arrived at Edippos aboard a French torpedo boat from Salonica.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH RELIEF FORCE.

January 17 3.35 p.m.
The British relieving force continues to draw nearer to Kut. Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, announced that we carried the Waddi position on the 15th inst. to which the Turks had retired after they had been defeated at Orak. The enemy's rearguard had now taken up its position at Fawin, six miles to the east of Kut. The weather continues to be bad.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

January 17 2.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that British guns felled a German aeroplane which was in the Allied zone. Two of the airmen were killed.

GENERAL SARRAIL ASSUMES SUPREME COMMAND.

January 17 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that General Sarrail to-day has taken over supreme command of the Anglo-French forces. This unity of command is welcomed in British and French military circles alike.
General Sarrail is not only the senior General on the spot but has a remarkable record, including the baffling of the Crown Prince, who, with infinitely stronger forces, tried to break through to Verdun.
The relations between General Sarrail and General Mahon are most cordial.

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

January 17 3.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, French war correspondents estimate the enemy forces on Macedonia at a quarter of a million.
They say that the British recently have received more re-inforcements and that the French are receiving quick-firers, machine guns and mounted armoured cars.

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION.

LABOURITE'S UNOPPOSED RETURN.

January 17 4.30 p.m.
The Labourite, Mr. S. Finney, has been returned unopposed for North-West Staffs.

LOYAL TRADE UNIONISTS.

A SMACK FOR THE ENGINEERS' EXECUTIVE.

January 17 4.30 p.m.
The Hartlepool branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has passed a resolution protesting against the Executive, without a mandate, voting against the Compulsion Bill, especially "when a thousand of our members are defending the country on land and sea."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER.

RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

January 17 5.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, an official message from Berlin states that the Kaiser returned to the front on Sunday.

THE ITALIANS.

ENEMY ROUTED IN COUNTER-ATTACK.

January 17 5.55 a.m.
A Rome communique says there was an intense cannonade on January 14 on the heights north-west of Gorizia, followed by an enemy night attack. Large forces were repulsed, but, on being re-inforced, succeeded in entering the Italian trenches near Osavia. A vigorous Italian counter-attack on the morning of January 15 drove the enemy beyond Osavia, the Italians re-occupying the trenches and capturing much booty.

(Continued on page 10)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Spanish steamer Belgica has been sunk.

The British relieving force continues to draw near to Kut.

The Austro-German withdrawal across the River Strypa was a most precarious one.

It is stated that the Serbian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi.

King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Edippos aboard a French torpedo boat from Salonica.

General Sarrail has taken over supreme command of the Anglo-French forces at Salonica.

The damage caused by the fire at Bergen is now estimated to be over five and a half millions sterling.

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According to French war correspondents, the British in Macedonia recently have received more re-inforcements, while the French are receiving quick-firers, machine-guns and mounted armoured cars.

That serious mischief is already being done by the double Income Tax is shown (says the Times) by the decision of the Bombay Tramways Company in favour of transferring their registered offices from London to Bombay.

Circumstances having arisen rendering it inconvenient to the Emperor of Japan to receive the Chinese Special Envoy at this juncture, the Japanese Government asks the Government of China to postpone the Envoy's departure.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, January 20.

De Villiers Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office); 9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 21.

De Villiers Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office); 9.15 p.m.

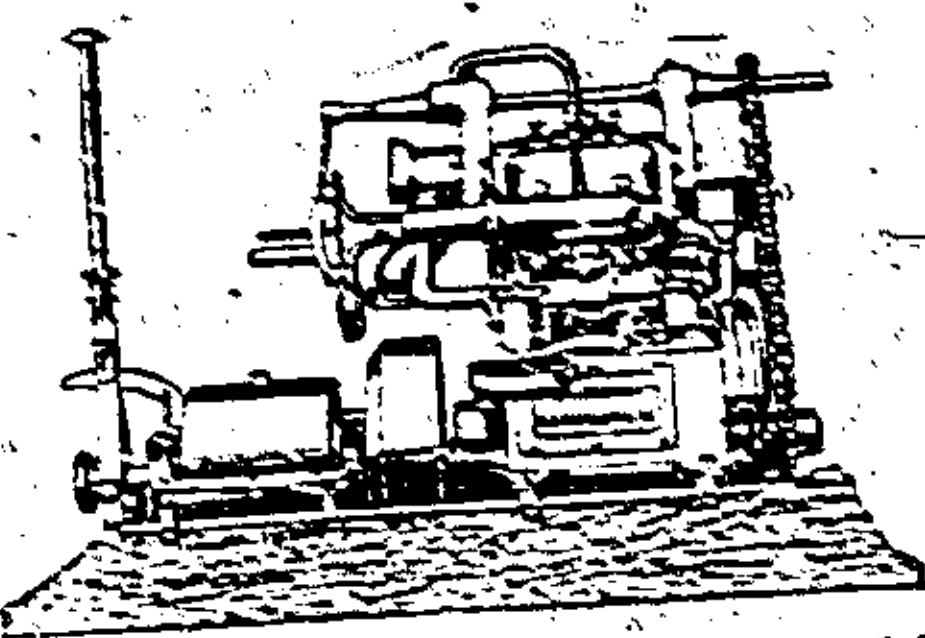
Saturday, January 22.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—Drawing of debutantes, at 11 a.m.

De Villiers Moving Theatre, Kowloon (next to Post Office); 5.00 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

The Riviera—Last day for entries.

NOTICES.



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J. H. TAGGART,
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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Marjorie Bowen

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THE SON OF HIS FATHER by Edgewell

Quinn

FLOWER OF THE DUST by John

Owenham

BREAKING POINT by Michael Arctur

Shaw

SHADOWS OF FLAMES by Amelie

Rives

THE CAPTURE OF DE WET

by P. J. Sampson

HAMILTON'S DESPATCHES

FROM THE DARDANELLES.

THREE ROLLING STONES IN

JAPAN by G. Watson

MORE PEERS: Verses by H.

Bellou

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG by

Marcus

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY:

Experiences of a Prisoner of

War

LES EMPIRES GERMANIQUES

J. L. de Lanzenan

SPINDRIFT: Salt of the Ocean

English Prose

BOOK OF VICTORIAN PROSE &

POETRY—Mrs. Hugh Walker

APPLIED MECHANICS by E. S.

Andrews

THE SOUL OF THE WAR by

Philip Gibbs

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SHIP: Defence—Commerce

Policy

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by W. Dommett

SOMETHING FRESH by P. G. Wode-

house

THE ENDS OF THE EARTH by Mary

Gaunt

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by W. Dommett

by W. Dommett

BELLE VIEW.

Shaughwan Road, Telephone No 907.

Meals a la Carte

BOWLING ALLEY

NOW OPEN.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Irish Loyalty.

One of the Kaiser's many disappointments has been the loyalty of the Irish. When war broke out the population of the little green isle was split into sharply defined factions and the "All Highest" had every reason to believe that one or the other section would keep the British Government so busy as to nullify to a large extent the part that Britain might play in the war. How completely the Kaiser's hopes have vanished into thin air we all know. Recently, Mr. John Redmond received an address from the Nationalist Convention and in the course of his reply took occasion to recount briefly some of those things which have served to warm the hearts of the Irish people towards the Government. He said the Irish party had got the ownership of the land for the people.

Daily Press.

Vitality of old Customs in China.

One of the most remarkable features in connection with the change of government pending in China is the amount of attention that is being given to relatively unimportant details in comparison with that devoted to constitutional essentials. China is, in theory, about to throw off, of her own volition, the republican form of government and to transform her quasi-elected President into an Emperor, who is to be the founder of a new dynasty. If we imagine a western Republic of any sort contemplating such a change, what would be regarded as the most important points to be provided for? Unquestionably, one of the first things would be to define strictly the limitations of the prospective Emperor's powers and prerogatives, and the relation between him and the Parliament and the Army. In China, however, the Councils of State have much more important questions to busy themselves over—they have to decide whether officials should style themselves "slaves" or "servants" when they memorialize the Throne, whether they should grovel or merely kneel when received in audience, what the pattern of the official robes shall be under the new dynasty, and so on. Many of the matters that are being seriously debated in Peking seem unimportant, or even trivial, to the Western observer, yet through them all there is to be remarked a general tendency to conform to the customs prevailing under the Manchu regime.

China Mail.

The "Baralong" Affair.

At this stage of the war one can be surprised at nothing the Germans do, and we do not imagine that their exploitation of what is shortly described as the Baralong Affair will make the impression on neutrals that it is intended to make. A full statement of the German allegations has been published by the British Government. It is, briefly, that six American muleteers, who were on board the British steamer Nicosian when a ship, stated to be the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong, sank a German submarine which was attacking the Nicosian, have sworn affidavits that when the German crew of the submarine jumped into the water the Baralong continued to fire on them. Two of the witnesses further swore that orders were given to "take no prisoners," and also that four Germans found aboard the Nicosian, in the engine room and screw tunnel, were killed.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報及郵政事務部大正五年一月十八日

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916.

LITERATURE AND THE DRAMA AFTER THE WAR.

When the war broke out, the first thing noticeable in the advertisement columns of the Home papers was the reduction of the space usually bought up by enterprising publishers; and the next was the dwindling of the review pages of the papers down to a meagre half column of what are technically known as "notices." The theatres suffered similar treatment, and we in Hongkong knew that the people at home must indeed be feeling the war's effects. But this paralysis of the book and theatre world, as might have been foreseen, could only be temporary. War or no war, the world will not give up its opportunities for relaxation without a struggle; and thus no one felt surprised at reading that war magazines were "booming" and that war pamphlets would speedily become the order of the day.

Led by the von Bernhardi books, war literature proceeded to flood the Home market, and a small proportion of it drifted onwards even to the Far East; and a glance down any bookseller's January catalogue will satisfy our readers that there is yet more to come. Enterprising novelists and dramatists, seeing a possibility of their being driven off the road altogether unless they went with the crowd, quickly turned their hands to war work also, the result being that, at the present moment, war dramas are already staged and war novels are to be had by the hundred. As might be expected, there is good and bad among the new output; probably more of bad or of mediocre than of good, for the only men capable of good fiction and plays are the men who cannot write to order and who usually fail badly if they attempt to do so. Bearing in mind the useful truth that there is a well-defined limit to the public's patience where any sort of book or play is concerned, the authors of all war works, of no matter what sort, had best make their hay while the sun shines; for the time is assuredly not far distant when their market will be a dead one.

It would seem to be a tolerably safe prophecy that when peace is a month old, the British and Continental reader will feel that he has had enough of war—whether actual or on paper—to last him a lifetime, and therefore for a novelist or play writer to make that subject his theme, will spell failure from the start. And that perhaps is as it should be. But what are fiction-readers and playgoers going to demand in the place of war-tinted romance? It seems to us that the world-war will have been of little use unless it is to abolish all that before made such a conflict possible and that plunged us into a slough of weakness, selfishness and general helplessness from which only such a conflict could deliver us. It is hardly necessary to say that a people is as much moulded by its literature as its literature is a reflex of a people. Just as Germany, in her inane pride, held out both hands to welcome such of her modern "philosophers" as promised to increase the good content which she had of herself, and in turn allowed herself to be swayed by these philosophers, so Britain and France, for years before the war, had been encouraging a literature and a drama that resulted from their own lackadaisical prosperity and that encouraged them to become more lackadaisical still. The public of both countries was content to feed on the shallow, the unreal and often the morally harmful in novels and stage productions; was encouraged to forget that a flimsy literature makes a flimsy nation. Naturally, in our first joy and relief at the end of the war, we shall make little or no effort to shun the frivolous and the empty in favour of the more solid and satisfactory, and those who look forward to an immediate change in the moral outlook of the people after peace is declared are laying up disappointment for themselves; but when we have had time to settle and to think, we shall surely determine that the greater robustness which the war has engendered in our race shall become a permanent thing and shall not be allowed to languish for want of proper mental food, or be stifled by a preponderance of the cheap and nasty.

Admiral Mearns.

The fact that Admiral Mearns has been returned without opposition as Member of Parliament for Portsmouth has its interest for Hongkong. The new M.P., it will be recalled, was, as Sir Hedworth Lambton, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron some years ago, and during his term of service here, he was extremely popular both in naval and social circles. He was always a very keen sportsman, and he took a most active interest in pony-racing. He was a Steward of the Jockey Club—not merely nominally; for his connection with the Turf was that of a true lover of the sport. It will be remembered that he changed his name under the provisions of the will of the late Lady Mearns, by which he came into a considerable fortune. He has evidently retired from the Active List now, for it was only quite recently that his successor in the Portsmouth Command was appointed. But from his place in Parliament he will no doubt continue to do good work for the senior service, with which he has so long been associated. And it is certainly most fitting that he should represent in the House an essentially naval constituency.

The "No Treating" Order.

If a recent decision given by the Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate interpreting the law, then the Liquor Control Order which prohibits "treating" is null and void. The decision was given in a case by which the licensee of a hotel and his wife were summoned for supplying liquor for consumption on the premises without the same having been ordered or paid for by the persons supplied. It appears that a customer ordered three glasses of beer and one of stout, and paid for them. When the drinks were placed on the counter, he handed a glass each to three friends. The stipendiary held that the landlady by placing the drinks on the counter did not "supply" them, but that this was done by the purchaser in handing them round. The point is a very nice one, to be sure, but if the decision is upheld it knocks the "No-treating" order to pieces, since the "handing round" could always be done by the purchaser, thus freeing the hotel-keeper from any charge of "supplying." The whole thing, of course, is a hair-splitting legal nicety, but many an important enactment has been rendered of no account on similar grounds.

Tramps and Vote.

Not much is heard of electoral reform just now. We have bigger issues than that in hand. All the same, it is interesting to note that the Association of Poor Law Unions, at a meeting in London, recommended the abolition of the franchise disability imposed on those in receipt of Poor Law relief. One of the lady members enquired whether the recommendation included the "Weary Villagers," who had never known "the happiness of work." Apparently it does, since it refers to all and sundry who are "on the rates." There are, no doubt, a few paupers who through no fault of their own are compelled to apply for relief from the State; but they are decidedly in the minority, we fear. It would surely be the height of folly to give the vote to all the workshy who only have one aim in life—that is, to sponge on others. Such a step would be altogether contrary to the basic principle upon which the franchise rests—namely, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. The next development we shall look for is the nomination of a Tramps' Candidate for Parliament—one who is prepared to advocate that the State should supply champagne suppers for his constituents, to say nothing of motor-cars in which to transport them from Workhouse to Workhouse!

Recommended for a Commission.

Mr. E. H. Spence, Manager of the Yokohama office of the Vacuum Oil Co., is resigning his position, and leaving shortly for England to join the army, having been recommended for a commission.

DAY BY DAY

THE DEVIL CAN CITE SCRIPTURE FOR HIS PURPOSE.—Merchant of Venice.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 47; clear. (1915, 46 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 55; clear. (1915, 53 clear.)

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Sardinia to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Chensu to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Yingchow at 5 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Sardinia at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 1/4.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 66th birthday of Mr. Augustine Birrell.

President Poincaré.
To-day is the anniversary of the election of President Poincaré (1913).

To-morrow's Auction.
To-morrow at 2.30 p.m. Mr. G. P. Lamert is selling a quantity of wines and spirits at his sales rooms.

Voyage Report.
The s.s. Kowloon, which arrived from Haiphong and Pakhoi to-day, reports strong north-east monsoon and high and rough head seas.

Silk Delivery.
The Yokohama office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of a wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. Feraia Maru on November was delivered in New York on December 30, 1915.

No Licence.
Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. Robert Packham (Reserve) charged Chan Kwai, boatmaster, with unlawfully failing to licence his boat in the Harbour on the 17th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

To-morrow's "Parades."
Volunteer Reserves.—"C" Co. on Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m.; "D" Co. at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.; Signalling Section at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.; Rescripts on Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m.

Police Reserve.—No. 2 Co. and all recruits thereof, at 5.30 p.m.

An Opium Case.
Whilst awaiting a train to Shek Lung on the Kowloon Railway Station, a Chinese was found to have in his possession nine tins of opium dross. When the man was charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning it was stated by Mr. P. W. Goldring, who defended, that the defendant was given the opium by a man who was a cook on a Japanese steamer to take to a friend. A remand was ordered, bail being allowed in \$200.

De Villiers Theatre.
As will be seen from our advertising columns, the De Villiers Moving Theatre is to re-open at Kowloon on Thursday. On that night "Blue-beard and the Cannon" will again be given. On Friday and Saturday there will be an entire change of programme, and the new illusions will include "Zigomar," the great Russian bandit. This is not a film, but a real play, replete with transformation, illusion, etc. On Sunday at 6 p.m. the fourth complete change of programme will be given.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January 1	Tons	142
" 2	"	137
" 3	"	135
" 4	"	127
" 5	"	135
" 6	"	128
" 7	"	139
" 8	"	132
" 9	"	138
" 10	"	150
" 11	"	133
" 12	"	248
" 13	"	237
" 14	"	255
" 15	"	235
" 16	"	209
" 17	"	183
Total to 17th inst.		2,884
Daily average		169.41

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION AGAIN.

Peace-making Not Encouraged.

In spite of all the talk in Parliament, active anti-conscriptionism seems almost as unpopular at home as it is in Australia; and the Labour M.P. who attempted to make an anti-conscriptionist speech at Sheffield was speedily shown the error of his ways. Peace-makers are meeting with just as little encouragement, and some well-meaning individuals at Kingdome who took upon themselves to urge "Great Britain's withdrawal from the war" were fain to fall back on police protection. How is it that these good souls cannot see the impossibility of Britain's withdrawing? Do they not know what we are fighting for, and do they think that all the world, except themselves, is mad? If peace were possible, would not the Allies welcome it with more than gladness? One would have thought that any week since the war broke out could have furnished sufficient examples of Germany's plans and outlook to convince even the most slow-witted person that the fighting must go on till Germany is crushed.

The Blockade.
Next to the would-be peace-makers, the people whom it is most difficult to understand or to sympathise with are those non-Germans who object to the British blockade. To starve out an enemy is cheaper, where expenditure of human life is concerned, than to bombard him. Everyone with the elements of humanity in him must feel sorry for non-combatants who may have to go short of food by reason of a siege, but it is for the blockaded, and not the blockaders, to decide as to whether that calamity shall continue. It ought not to be necessary to point out to those who protest against the present blockade that its object is not the starvation of Germany or the interference with non-belligerent legitimate trade, but the cutting-off of supplies of war material. Germany, absolutely deprived of every commodity which she needs for the active carrying on of the war, means a conquered Germany. Had the naval and military authorities been left a clear field, and had sentimental politicians minded their own business, the enemy might have been starved out before this. As it is, the blockade has often been little more than a farce. We have been guarding the seas, at enormous cost to the Empire, only to find that Germany was still getting supplies of e.g. rubber, copper or cotton by "neutral" means! Late in the day it has been decided that the Imperial Government will "shortly" replace the present Order-in-Council by the declaration of a regular blockade. If this had been done a year ago—and it might easily have been done, but for the weaklings at home—the war would have probably been ended by this time.

The Russians and Italians.
While Austria has been attempting to deal out punishment to small and ill-protected states like Serbia and Montenegro, she seems to have been suffering infinitely worse herself at the hands of the Russians and Italians. It is many months now since Italy challenged her old enemy and persecutor to fight; and, during all that time, Austria may be said to have played a losing game in the south without a shadow of a victory to sweeten her losses. The Italians established themselves at comparatively little cost in the mountains, and the Austrians are no nearer driving them away than they were at the beginning. To attack means further wastage for Austria, and to make no resistance merely means a further advance of the invaders. How dearly Austria would love to be able to withdraw her men from the Alps and the Ionians may be seen from the hopelessness of her present joint "offensive" with Germany against Russia. The Russians have now made perfectly clear their own views on the subject of this great offensive, and are steadily converting their country into what can only be regarded as a very effective death trap for the enemy.

PRESENTATION TO MR. R. H. KOTEWALL.

An Interesting Ceremony in the Council Chamber.

As we reported in our issue of yesterday, an interesting presentation took place at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. H. Kotewall, who has been first clerk to the Colonial Secretariat, being the recipient, on his resigning office to take up the position of manager to the Hongkong Mercantile Company Ltd., of which the Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, and Mr. Ho Kwong are directors. The presentation was made by Mr. Kotewall's colleagues and friends, over one hundred subscribing to the handsome gift. These took the form of a handsome silver tea-service, and an embroidered picture of a soaring eagle, emblematic of success, with a congratulatory address in Chinese, the two being framed in black-wood in the form of a screen.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn made the presentation, among those also present being Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. A. H. Crook, Mr. E. H. d'Almeida, I.S.O., Mr. E. A. Carvalho, Mr. E. J. Noronha, and a large number of Civil Servants and friends of Mr. Kotewall. In making the presentation the Hon. Colonial Secretary said:—
"Mr. d'Almeida and gentlemen, I desire to express my thanks to you for the honour you have done me in asking me to make this presentation to Mr. Kotewall, and I feel that in doing so I am representing not only the donors of the gifts, but also the Government of Hongkong which Mr. Kotewall has served so long and so faithfully. Mr. Kotewall, it is now nearly nineteen years since you joined the Government service in this Colony and fourteen years since you entered the Colonial Secretary's Office as Seventh Clerk. With one interval of a few months, to which I will refer directly, those fourteen years have been spent in the same office and you have risen from being Seventh Clerk to the position of First Clerk. You have served under several Colonial Secretaries, including His Excellency the Governor, and, speaking from an experience of nearly four years, I can testify personally to the valuable work which you have done during that period and to the willing help which you have always been ready to give me. In the preparation of the Estimates year by year you have shown marked zeal and diligence. The Assistant Colonial Secretary has informed me that he once made a careful examination of the Estimate files covering a period of several years to see if he could find that any department had survived your scrutiny without a query. I need hardly tell you, gentlemen, that the search was unsuccessful. The satisfactory manner in which the Estimates have been presented has received on more than one occasion a tribute from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while the Index to the voluminous files of this department, which you have compiled, is of the greatest assistance to the staff and will always remain as a record of your efficient service. I should like also to mention the period of nine months during which you acted as First Clerk at the Magistracy and Secretary of the Licensing Board. During that period you held the dignified position of a Justice of the Peace. The Government deeply regrets the severance of your connection with the public service, and these tokens of esteem from your colleagues in the clerical service will, I hope, serve to remind you of the nineteen years of your successful official career. (Applause.) We wish you many years of happiness and prosperity in the business career you are about to undertake, and though the Government are losing your services I cannot but regard it as an indirect gain to the Government that the commercial life of the Colony should have the advantage of the services of a man whose trustworthiness, ability and industry have been so thoroughly proved. (Applause.)
In returning thanks for the presentation, Mr. Kotewall said:—
"Mr. Severn and gentlemen, there is a Chinese saying: 'Of all sad things, none is sadder

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We are wondering if we can work up a libel-action against the local schoolboy who, in an essay on compulsory service, airily observed that "one volunteer is worth ten pressmen." To be sure, there are volunteers and volunteers; and, for that matter, there are also pressmen and pressmen.

One feels that only a perverted notion of mathematical values (and one of the loveliness of prisonchow) could have prompted Mr. Potter to observe in court the other day: "Fourteen days would be better than seven."

We do most earnestly hope that all Benter talk about the session of the Prussian Diet will have ceased before it occurs to some of our local punsters to war painfully busy.

"Two women overcome by gas," says a Philadelphia paper's headline. The only wonder to us is that that kind of calamity doesn't happen with greater frequency, considering the loquacity of some of the husbands.

Last week Benter informed us that to deal with Hongkong merchants was not to trade with the enemy. One can easily understand how the mistake originally arose; Hongkong is not really as well known or as important to folk at home as some good souls out here seem to think.

The man whom we envy most just now is the surgeon who had the honour of performing an operation on H. I. M. the Kaiser the other day. If only the job had fallen to us!

"Reduction of Sentence on an Office Boy," says a Northern paper. If the boy in question was educated in Hongkong we can understand the magistrate's feeling it incumbent on him to be lenient.

The heading "Built for the Chinese" in Shipping and Engineering applies, we now understand, not to Blake Pier but to three new gunboats.

than parting." I am realising the force of this remark in all its intensity. It is no light matter for a man to sever the ties of daily associations formed, as mine have been, in two decades; and it is harder still when such associations have been pleasant and congenial. Ever since I joined the Service in 1896, I have received nothing but kindness from all-unvarying consideration and sympathetic encouragement from my superiors; friendly guidance and cheerful assistance from my colleagues. You can therefore imagine with what feeling I am now taking leave of you: it is like leaving a part of myself behind. My regret is, however, tempered by the reflection that although I am leaving the Service to which I am so much attached, the bonds of friendship that bind me to you need not be slackened. And, judging by the tokens of your goodwill to-day, I know that you share this sentiment.

I find it very difficult to express adequately my feeling of gratitude to my Chief—my ever considerate and appreciative Chief—for having kindly made the presentation on your behalf, and to my other superior officers for participating in this friendly function. These gracious acts, which I highly appreciate, and, I am sure, you also appreciate, are indications of the unflinching interest they take in their subordinates. To you, gentlemen, it is equally difficult for me to find fitting words to express my thanks for your magnificent gifts and, above all, for the kind feeling that has prompted you to make them. Believe me, these beautiful articles will ever be treasured amongst my most prized possessions, while the generous words used by the Hon. Colonial Secretary in reference to myself, which I do not deserve, and your good wishes, will serve as a constant encouragement to me in the new field of work upon which I am entering. Gentlemen, I wish you all good health and success, and again and again I thank you. (Applause.)

1st. 10. 123

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CHANGSHA	18th Jan.	23rd Jan.
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Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Madeira.	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 21,000 Aisatsu Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	THURS. 27th Jan. at noon. THURS. 10th Feb. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. Inatsu T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	TUES. 25th Jan. at noon. WEDNES. 2nd Feb. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Aki Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES. 15th Feb. at 11 a.m. TUES. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 1st Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 10,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR. 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	TUES. 8th Feb. at 10 a.m.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	19th Jan. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	20th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Tjikini	in port	20th Jan.	20th Jan.	SHANGHAI
Tjikmanok	in port	22nd Jan.	22nd Jan.	SWATOW
Tjikembang	SHANGHAI	23rd Jan.	23rd Jan.	BATAVIA

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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	3rd Feb. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	29th February.
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.

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Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 18th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 21st Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haijing	W. C. Passmore	Tues. 25th Jan. at 2 p.m.

† For Amoy Passengers only.

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LOG BOOK.

Silk Notice.
The silk shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Montague on December 8, 1915 reached New York on January 11, 1916.

Drift Ice at Tientsin.

It was reported in Tientsin on the 6th instant that the drift ice was getting thicker round the entrance to the river.

O.S.K. Dividend.

At a directors' meeting of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha held on December 21 it was decided to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. at the general meeting of the company to be held on January 24. The profit of the half-year was reported to be ¥4,336,008. Of this ¥1,000,000 will be placed to reserve.

Shipyards on the Great Lakes.

During 1914, exclusive of Canadian yards, the shipyards on the Great Lakes launched thirty-three vessels, compared with thirty-two in 1913 and thirty-five in 1912. The launchings comprised six bulk freight vessels for the lake trade, two passenger steamers, four dredgers and nine tugs, the rest being miscellaneous. The bulk freights have a carrying capacity per trip of 1,000 gross tons.

Fire on the Shinyo.

A serious fire broke out in the after holds of the Japanese s.s. Shinyo Maru, 3,623 tons, on December 25 soon after her arrival from Hongkong where she had shipped over 5,000 tons of cargo destined for America. The flames were first observed in the No. 3 hold and quickly spread to the Nos. 4 and 5 in spite of the efforts of the crew, assisted by the Harbour Fire Brigade and a fire party from a Japanese cruiser lying in the harbour. When the fire was got under control it was found that the greater part of the after end of the vessel had been gutted, all the cargo having been destroyed in the after holds while the decks and cabins were seriously damaged.

The Sir Richard Awdry.

In the speech at the meeting of the Peking Syndicate Ltd. held in London on December 6, the Chairman said: "As to the Sir Richard Awdry, you have read that she was sunk by enemy craft in the Mediterranean. The vessel was fully insured, not only to cover her cost, but also the substantial profit due to us from the charter made for her Mediterranean voyage. We shall receive payment on the 9th instant. After allowing the usual 5 per cent. for depreciation, there was a loss of \$501 on the year's work of the steamer ended June 30, and I do not think with our past experiences as shipowners we shall embark on a similar adventure again."

Panama Canal Prospects.
Lloyd's representative at Panama cables that there are excellent prospects of the Panama Canal being re-opened about the end of January. The prospect of an early resumption of traffic will be good news to shipowners who were not enamoured of the prospect of having to send their vessels round the Horn which means the prolonging of the voyage by a month at the cost of \$5,000 or \$6,000. Owners will be glad to be saved the expense of diverting ships now waiting at Colon en route for Australasia and the Far East to the Cape of Good Hope and Suez Canal routes respectively. The opening of the Panama route was a distinct encouragement to American trade with the Far East and Australasia. The liners took only forty-three days for the voyage from New York to Japan through the Panama Canal, as compared with fifty-one days via Suez and sixty-one days via the Cape of Good Hope. From New York to Wellington via Panama was 8,500 miles, as compared with 11,500 miles via the Cape Horn route. It is, of course, specially unfortunate that the breakdown should have occurred at a time when, owing to the short supply of tonnage, saving in time is of great importance.

Oymen, Fresh, Fried or Stewed?
Pindon, Baddocks, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAVE

LOG BOOK.

New Boats for T.K.K.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was held on January 12, when the present capital of ¥13,000,000 was increased to ¥32,500,000. The increased capital will be used for the construction of five passenger and cargo vessels.

Coasting Steamer Missing.

It is reported that the *Ozaka Maru*, which has been heard of a small steamer named *Sakai Maru*, belonging to the Matsuyama G. do K. n. Kai-ba, which left Sakai (Saindo) on Dec. 25 for Osaka. The *a. a. Daiji Kamogawa Maru* was despatched from Sakai to the coast of Iwami Province yesterday afternoon to search for the missing vessel.

Reported Requisition for Coal.

A Tokyo despatch states that the British Government has placed an order for about 700,000 tons of coal with the Tokyo Foreign Office. The matter was immediately communicated to the Department of Communications. Mr. Wakamatsu, Director of the Mercantile Maritime Bureau, had a consultation with Mr. O. K. a. Manager of the Shipowners' Union, as to the possibility of transporting coal to Egypt by July. The Government is said to intend to charter two or three steamers to execute the order.

The Minnesota's Break-Down.

London, December 7.—Further details have been received of the disaster to the steamer *Minnesota*, which was bound from Seattle for London with a cargo of foodstuffs. Some chemicals were dropped into the boilers, and caused a breakdown, which rendered the vessel helpless when 25 miles south-west of the Cornudas, a small group of islands off the west coast of California. The steamer is now endeavouring to make San Francisco. A later message states an explosion occurred on board, due, it is believed, to foul play. Three of the crew are suspected. One of them is said to have declared that the *Minnesota* would never reach her destination.

Alleged Refusal to Succour a Boat in Distress.

It is reported from Kagoshima that the Lighthouse at Seta Cape, on perceiving a motor-boat in distress off the Lighthouse, signalled to the O. S. K. a. *Gisha Maru*, which was passing the Cape, to rescue the boat, but the steamer, without reply, passed on. On learning of this, the Police of the Kagoshima Kan summoned Captain Yasumatsu and examined him. In reply, he stated that owing to the high sea running, he could not rescue the boat. The Lighthouse reports that the sea was not so rough that the steamer could not render help and that the boat in distress was within two knots of the steamer. The steamer could have rescued the boat, but she kept on her course. The Authorities are determined to punish the Captain if an investigation shows that the view taken by the Lighthouse people is correct. The motor-boat, with three men, a woman and a child, is missing.—*Kobe Herald*.

The M. S. Kangaroo.

The motor ship *Kangaroo*, which has been acquired by the West Australian Government for service between Great Britain and Australia, was inspected recently by a number of guests in the West India Docks. She is 381 ft. long overall, with a breadth of 50 ft. and a gross tonnage of 4,348. Built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff under the supervision of Sir J. H. Biles, she is fitted with two sets of four-cylinder oil-engine Diesel engines by the Burmeister and Wain (Diesel System) Oil Engine Company, of Glasgow, which together develop 2,250 h.p., and give her a speed of about 11 knots. The auxiliary machinery is worked by electricity, generated by means of separate oil engines, but there is an oil-fired steam boiler for heating purposes. The vessel carries over 800 tons of oil fuel in her double bottom. Accommodation is provided for about 16 first-class passengers in state rooms mostly on the upper deck.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri. 21st Jan. at 4 light
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat. 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Chung-sang	Sat. 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choy-sang	Sun. 23rd Jan. at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 25th Jan. at noon
SINGAPORE	Loong-sang	Wed. 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loong-sang	Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Pang & C. Namsang	Tues. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fook-sang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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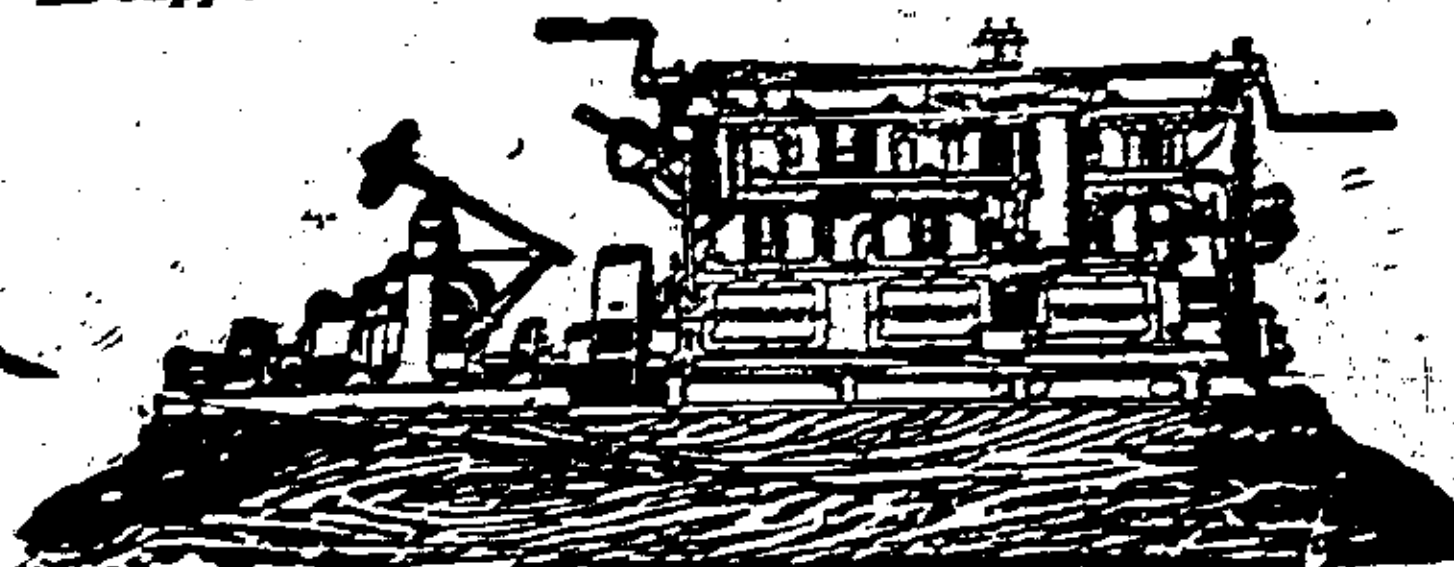
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	27, Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P. & O.	28, Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Ponthos	P. & O.	29, Jan.
London via Ports	Nellere	P. & O.	5, Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15, Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	29, Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2, Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, Feb.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	11, Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	18, Feb.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	15, Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	29, Feb.
New York via Cape	Egremont C.	D. & Co.	Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23, Mar.
Va cover	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5, Apr.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	11, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	28, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	11, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	G. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	19, Jan.
Anping & Tokao	Sosha M.	O. S. K.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	20, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	20, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kueichow	B. & S.	20, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sardinia	P. & O.	20, Jan.
Belawan Deli (Medan) & Swatow	"Van S."	J. C. J. L.	20, Jan.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20, Jan.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	20, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan J.	D. L. Co.	21, Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chun-sang	J. M. Co.	22, Jan.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	22, Jan.
Swatow	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	22, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Japan	D. S. Co.	23, Jan.
Shanghai	Choy-sang	J. M. Co.	23, Jan.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	25, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	25, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre L.	M. M.	24, Jan.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	24, Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26, Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	26, Jan.
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	27, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	29, Jan.
Manila	Loong-sang	J. M. Co.	29, Jan.
Batavia	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	31, Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1, Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15, Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	23, Feb.
Java	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	11, Mar.
Java	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.

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"MONTEAGLE" — INTERMEDIATE.

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 22 MARCH "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 15 MAY

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL "EMPRESS OF ASIA" 15 JUNE

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VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Changsha	2,269	Jan. 18	Australia
C. P. R.	E. of Japan	18,500	Jan. 23	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Shidmoka Maru	3,855	Jan. 24	America
B. & S.	Oopack	21,000	Jan. 24	Batavia
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	2,841	Jan. 26	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir	6,833	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellere	6,833	Jan. 28	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Namur	12,500	Jan. 29	London
G. L. & Co.	Kamskura Maru	3,308	Jan. 29	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Aldenharn	3,308	Jan. 30	Australia
P. & O.	Colombo Maru	6,833	Jan. 30	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellere	6,703	Feb. 3	Yokohama
C. P. R.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 3	London
J. C. J. L.	Monteagle	6,703	Feb. 6	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Tjisondari	6,703	Feb. 7	Java
P. & O.	Atsuta Maru	6,703	Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sar-inia	6,703	Feb. 11	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nankin	6,703	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	6,703	Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru	6,703	Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	11,000	Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	11,000	Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.	St. Albans	11,000	Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	Taiyuan	11,000	Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Namur	6,701	Feb. 20	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 24	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	18,500	Feb. 27	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	18,500	Mar. 6	Seattle
J. C. J. L.	Karimoen	18,500	Mar. 9	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	18,500	Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	18,500	Mar. 13	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tjikembang	18,500	Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL

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Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjisondari	JAVA 7th Feb.	1916.	11th Feb.	San Francisco.
Karimoen	JAVA 9th Mar.	"	13th Mar.	do
Tjikembang	JAVA 7th Apr.	"	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA 8th May.	"	12th May.	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

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Agents.

Hongkong 13th January, 1916.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. a. ANYO MARU will

leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. a. TENYO MARU will

leave Hongkong on Thursday the 11th

Jan. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday

the 6th February.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.

CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hong-

kong via Manila on the 6th inst., and may

be expected to arrive on or about 18th

January.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived

Vancouver on Monday the 3rd Jan. and

leaves Vancouver on Tuesday the 11th

Jan. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday

the 6th February.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN

arrived Yokohama on Sunday the 16th

Jan. at 2 p.m. left Yokohama on Sunday

the 16th Jan. at midnight due to arrive

Kobe on Tuesday the 18th Jan. a.m. Due to

leave Hongkong on Monday the 24th Jan.

a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singa-

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916

A SHIPPING CLAIM.

Dispute Concerning Delivery of Goods.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, a case was heard in which the Netherlands India Commercial Bank were the plaintiffs, and Goh Guan-hin the defendant. The plaintiffs claimed \$486.96 for damages for breach of contract dated April 10, 1915, by reason of defendant refusing to accept delivery, on October 5, 1915, of 8,095 cases of molasses shipped from Pecalongan.

Defendant made a counter-claim and said he was entitled to refuse the cases at the time of the tender of the 8,095 cases because it was apparent that plaintiffs would be unable to tender the balance of 4,478 cases remaining undelivered. The defendant also held he had suffered damage by reason of plaintiff not having delivered to him 5,474 cases. He claimed \$313.18.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind.

Mr. Donlop, manager of the plaintiff firm, said that defendant refused the cases because he said they could not get here in time. The first intimation from defendant that he would refuse the second lot was received by witness in October. If defendant had only said he would refuse it earlier, it would have altered his conduct, because, if they had heard in September, the cases would not have been shipped.

His Lordship:—Well, what are you claiming for, Mr. Preston?—The second shipment.

By Mr. Hind:—He got a bill of lading but not a bill of exchange regarding the first lot.

On September 9, when you sent the cable stopping further shipments it was impossible for you to supply the whole of the 20,000 cases?—I thought so at the time.

You knew that it would be impossible for you to make the June, July and August shipment?—I did not know for certain, but I did know that if the shipments had not been made before August 31 it would be impossible.

Well, you had always been notified when the shipments had been made?—Yes, but I was not certain in this case.

The Chinese compradore for the plaintiff firm said that at the time he made his shop coolies prepare the place for the cases, and everything was in readiness for their reception.

Mr. Hind said their case was that it was apparent at the time of the final shipment on October 5, that these goods could not have been shipped in June, July, or August.

The manager of the defendant firm stated that he attended to the purchase of these molasses, and had bought molasses from this bank for the first time. The first shipment was made on August 27; at least, the first consignment arrived then. He was not told when the first lot was shipped; he was only told when they arrived. As regards the second lot, he was told somewhere about the beginning of September, and when he was told about that he asked if they could complete the whole contract. He told the compradore of the plaintiff firm that they had been late in sending, and as they had put him to a great deal of inconvenience he would have to refuse the whole lot.

The case was adjourned sine die in order that it may be ascertained whether the price of molasses has risen or fallen.

Changsha's Cargo.

The ss. Changsha brought in a general cargo of 200 tons from Australia to-day.

CHINESE POSTMAN CHARGED.

Conclusion of Case at the Magistracy.

The case was proceeded with, before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon, of the Chinese postman who stood charged with stealing correspondence and articles in course of transit, the property of the Postmaster General. The articles under this charge are valued at about \$50. Since the case was first brought on, other charges had been preferred. One was for removing a 10-cent postage stamp from a letter, and the other was for unlawfully having in his possession certain articles of clothing, etc., which it is suspected he had stolen.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who conducted the prosecution, said that covers were noticed lying about, and, in consequence, a watch was kept. Prisoner was brought into his office and, when searched, was found to have in his possession certain of the articles mentioned in the charges.

The charge of removing the 10-cent stamp was proceeded with first.

Postal Inspector Watt gave evidence as to searching the prisoner and finding the stamp in his possession.

The Superintendent of Mails spoke to finding a package cover with a stamp torn off. The stamp fitted the mark on the cover.

Defendant swore that he purchased the stamp from a shuff in the general office.

Mr. Wolfe went on to state that all the articles in the other charges were obviously stolen.

Defendant was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The other charges were then withdrawn.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Joined. Sapper S. Musso joined the Corps on 17. 1. 16, allotted Corps No. 1961 and posted to Engineer Company.

Addresses and Telephone Numbers.

Members of the Corps are reminded that changes of business or private address or telephone number must be notified to the Orderly Room (through O. C. Companies or Sections) immediately they take place.

Parades. Parades for Wednesday, 19th inst.

7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8.12.15—Semaphores practice at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai-koo Dockyard under Sergt. Everest.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Sects Co. (every member)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters.

Remainder nil.

Strong Monsoon.

The ss. Changsha arrived from Australia to-day. She reported fine weather to Manila, but strong monsoon with heavy seas in the China Sea.

CHINESE EDITOR CHARGED.

(Continued from Page 5.)

A Police Court interpreter said he charged the prisoner at the Police Station, in reply to which he answered "The newspaper was not written by me."

Prisoner, in his own defence, said the two articles in the paper complained of were not written by him. As a matter of fact, the articles had nothing whatever to do with anything in China. There was nothing in them to disturb the minds of the Chinese. The articles contained the things the people wished to say, and he did not see that they would cause any trouble in China at all. He was merely voicing the sentiments of the people. He had resigned the editorship already. Prisoner also added that he did not hold any responsible position on the Shi Po.

The pressman who printed the paper was recalled; and said he saw the manager or secretary and it was he who fixed the price per 1,000 copies. He also added that he had the permission of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to have the matter printed.

In his summing up, the Chief Justice said that what they had to decide was whether the prisoner was a party to the printing and publishing of these issues containing the articles complained of, and whether these articles were of a nature likely to excite sedition and unrest in China. The prisoner had clearly followed the laws of the Colony when he registered himself as the printer and publisher of the newspaper at the Registrar's Office.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Sentence.

The Chief Justice, passing sentence, said prisoner had been found guilty, and he knew that in his own country he would not have dared to have published these articles, but he and others of his country came down here and partook of the hospitality of the British, and then published gross lies. Prisoner had said that he was only speaking for other Chinese, but all he could say was that, if such was the case, then they must say these things in their own country. Sentence of nine months' hard labour, and a fine of \$500, or, in default of paying the fine, a further three months' imprisonment, was passed.

TANK STEAMER UNDER FIRE.

Plucky Escape from A U Boat.

The captain of the San Melito, one of the large oil tank steamers of the Eagle Oil Transport Company, has reported a warm encounter with a German submarine. The story (says the Central News) is best told in his own words:—

"A submarine suddenly appeared about 250 to 300 yards on our port quarter, and without warning opened fire on us. I was on the bridge at the time, and ordered our stern to be kept towards him and keep going full speed. After a few minutes we were struck on the starboard side by what I thought at first was a torpedo, as I was stunned by the concussion and hit on the side with the flying splinters. I at once ordered the boats to be swung out and to stop the engines, but immediately afterwards, when I saw that it was only a shell that had struck the lower bridge, I ordered away full speed again and to give her all they possibly could."

"The submarine was now flying the signal 'Abandon ship immediately,' and the shells were

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 6 issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Detachment: Discontinued as from the 17th inst.

Parades for Wednesday the 19th inst, at 5.15 p.m.

"C" Co. on the Cricket Ground.

Dress: drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters under Sergt. Major Cooke. Dress: drill order.

The Signalling Section at Vol. Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

Musketry.

The following members will attend at King's Park Range on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 2.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.—Lieut. R. Stewart, Ptes. Blythe, A. O. Brown, Gale, F. Maitland, S. H. May, P. R. Wolf, E. A. G. May, J. Grant, W. E. Ford, E. A. M. Williams, J. H. Mead, F. Allen, Daziel, A. Gray, L. Guy, L. Gibbs, J. Waldron, W. Robertson, F. Brown, J. J. Strubbing, S. R. Jones, E. Howard, L. R. Needham and T. H. Martin.

Officers who have not fired Parts 1 or 2 Trained Men's Course will attend.

The following members will attend at King's Park Range on Sunday the 23rd inst. at 9.15 a.m. Dress: drill order.—Ptes. W. Nicholson, R. Ralphs, A. Woodman, A. E. Crapnell, A. C. Dias, W. Hill, F. A. Coesart, W. J. Bringle, A. J. Carter, J. H. C. Goodham, D. McMurray, M. W. Bishop, A. E. Das Voerx, M. French, F. Coleman, A. H. Barlow, R. L. Rose, W. Morgan, A. R. Lowe, W. Robillard, G. N. Shaw, J. P. Kinnaird, W. H. Hewitt, A. G. Hewitt, K. E. Greig, B. Tanner, A. Nussim, A. E. Wood, W. H. Smith, E. B. Raymond, C. Crispin, A. S. Gabbay, D. W. Trautman, C. D. Sullivan, W. G. Brownell, J. W. White, J. Hunter, J. Hunter, W. A. Stephens, G. A. Pentreath, D. Clark, W. J. Lodge, D. S. Gubbay, H. Watkins, J. W. Harris, O. L. Ellis, E. G. Goodman, V. C. Parr, H. J. Slea, W. Sinclair, E. Chestham, W. E. Roberts and S. W. Bacon.

Resignation.

Pte. D. J. Mackenzie is permitted to resign.

Posting.

Pte. H. N. Beaurepaire, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 583 and posted to Co. A Section 3.

flying all over us, some striking the water alongside and others passing over the bridge and falling into the water ahead. This was kept up for about forty minutes. When the submarine discerned two patrol boats about five miles away making for us. Then he dived. I saw one torpedo leave the submarine, but it seemed to me to disappear about halfway between us, although soon after a large column of water rose about fifty feet from our port quarter, and we could feel the ship tremble all over. But I am certain we were not struck under water."

The report proceeds to praise the conduct of the officers and engineers, who stuck manfully to their posts, especially the chief officer, Mr. Piper, who took the wheel and to whose steering the escape was very largely due.

The San Melito, which is of 10,160 tons gross, was on her way to Mexico to load a cargo of fuel oil. The vessel is commanded by Captain J. D. Jackson, of Liverpool.

WITH A RAIDING AIRFLEET.

The Bombardment of Stuttgart.

The following is a reproduction of the greater part of an article describing the French air raid on Stuttgart which is sent from Paris to the New York Tribune by its special correspondent, Mr. Gordon Bruce:—

"My friend, there is not much to tell."

Not much to tell! He was an energetic young officer of the French Aviation Corps. All I had asked was a description of the most ambitious aeroplane raid in history—when 62 powerful machines swooped down upon Stuttgart of a September morning and dropped more than 200 bombs as a reprisal for the series of Zeppelin raids on London in the early part of the same month. The man who stood by my side had piloted one of the invading craft.

"Then tell me not much," whatever that may be," I urged.

He glanced upward, where dozens of the great white birds were speeding to and fro in the blue sky. All about was the deafening roar of high-powered motors. Talking in such a racket was difficult. I followed him to a hut.

"I suppose," he began, "that to us who have been flying hour after hour, day after day, since the war began, that raid was more or less of a routine proposition—all in the day's work, you would say. As you know, the flight took place in the early morning. It was very foggy and one had to come quite close to distinguish the face of another."

"Fire was belching from the masts all down the line as the helpers started the warming-up process. If there was the slightest foreign sound as a motor settled down to work, the machine was discarded and replaced by another. On such a trip one must not trust to luck. He must know that his machine will bring him back—provided, of course, the enemy does not find him with a few chunks of shrapnel."

The Start.

The flier then went into a description of the method of carrying and dropping bombs; then, resuming his story, said:—

"To get on—as they say in England—it wasn't long before everything was ready for the trip. At the last minute I remember seeing some of the flying men bolting down a roll as they climbed into their places. On my part, I was not hungry, but forced myself to eat a bit because the long flight in the cold morning would have left me ravenous otherwise."

"Two machines swept into the air. They were the pilots of the fleet. We were to follow them as they steered towards our objective. Of course, we all had instruments for navigation if the mist prevented our keeping together otherwise. The machines started at intervals of almost a minute owing to the thick weather. We knew that the air would be clearer as we climbed and that the mist would vanish when the sun came up. Something like 12 machines were aloft when we started. It was a splendid sight as we rose above the haze that hung over the earth. To the east the sky was lighting up with the dawn, and before us the procession of big fighting birds was sweeping steadily into the growing light."

"An occasional glance to the rear showed planes after planes pulling up out of the sea of fog below. They seemed to come from nowhere. It was as a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat. After all, I think I did enjoy that flight. Soon some of the machines ahead began to circle or climb a bit so as not to get too far in advance of the main body, and gradually we got into

shape, flying in a flock and at the same altitude—about 4,000ft., perhaps less. The noise of those 60 big motors was like continuous thunder. We could not hear one another if we shouted, so there was nothing to do but fly—fly—fly."

No Belief in Reprisals.

"I remember thinking then about our purpose. I don't think I believe in reprisals if it means the death of non-combatants. But the German methods in this war have been so brutal that it is hard to understand your own feelings. I wondered vaguely if any of my bombs would kill children. I hoped not and determined to keep over railroads and military establishments if possible."

"The air cleared with remarkable suddenness. It was as if an unseen hand had turned on the light of the world by pressing a hidden switch. The earth was below us once more. Sure enough, there it was, neatly plotted out into the strange carpet that appears when great heights set the hills at naught, as a child's shovel levels an uneven pile of sand. And we were passing right over—the enemy's country. We left the battle-torn regions for those that were still untouched. Perhaps the best illustration I can give is the comparison between a dirty blanket and a guilty-placed quilt. But there was no time to admire, for our work was at hand."

"For there was Stuttgart. We were upon it almost before we realised the fact. It nestled in the heart of a soft green world. Lying down there like a toy city, it looked very peaceful. My craft sailed along like a flat-bottomed boat on a mill-pond. The air was still and without swirls and 'bumps.' I looked out at the great wings on either side and felt perfectly safe and secure. It is a fine thing to have a well-built airplane."

"My partner was leaning forward. He was getting ready, and his eyes were fixed on the wonderfully laid-out town below. We were headed directly over the heart of the place, and it required no effort to keep her to her course. I needed her down a little and we descended perhaps 500ft., which would bring us over at an altitude of approximately 3,000ft. My observer indicated a cloud of smoke on the other side of the city. That meant the railroad yards, and there were the toy tracks stretching off into the distance."

"Suddenly from the line of machines before us a score of black objects hurtled down. We looked as they fell and dimly saw clouds of dust or smoke arise where they struck. It resembled the bursting of a lot of puff-balls such as we used to find in the fields when we were youngsters. No noise—just the same old beat of our motors. Then we saw other puffs—not where the bombs fell. That meant the Germans were after us with the anti-aircraft guns. But in all my flying I never have worried about that and never have tried to avoid bombardment from the ground. So I kept on."

Explosives Dropped.

"The two machines on our left were exactly abreast of us as we came directly over the city. They passed over the Royal Palace and let go half a dozen bombs at that point. I saw them drop and wondered if they hit the Palace. But I could not see, and it was afterwards that we learned that they had found their mark."

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

China Five. — \$152, sales and sellers.
Douglases. — \$117, buyers.
Steamboats. — \$201, sales and buyers.
Indo-Chinas (Combined). — \$180, sellers.
Indo-Chinas (Preferred). — \$52, sellers.
Chins Sugar. — \$129, sales.
Kowloon Wharves. — \$76, sales and buyers.
Yangtze Steamer. — Tia 6, sellers.
Langkate. — Tia 37, buyers.

The Shanghai Enemy Trading Case.

The case in which Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. were summoned for alleged trading with the enemy at the Shanghai Police Court, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, has been again adjourned, this time until January 13.

New Singapore and Penang Magistrates.

The following gentlemen are added to the Commission of the Peace for Singapore: Mr. Manasseh Meyer, Mr. Teban Chin Fook, Mr. Tham Heng Wan. To the Commission for Penang are added the following:—G. Marshall, J. C. Benson, F. A. Pledger, A. W. Blackstone, J. Sharp, F. G. Penny, Ahmad G. Merican, Hassan Ally Abdulcader, Moh. Hussein Merican Noordin, Khoo Choo Teong.

assistant was working the releasing device as fast as he could. As the last one went, he signalled me with his hand, and I looked for a chance to turn without colliding with my neighbour. I climbed rapidly for a little, and it was not until I banked her up for the turn that I noticed three gaping and jagged holes in our wings. My observer later told me that he had seen the shrapnel tear one of the holes, but had felt nothing.

"When we swung back and looked down, there were columns of smoke in at least 10 places. We could see that there was a lot of wreckage in the railroad yards, but did not know how much damage had been done. I could not see what had happened to the Palace as we passed it; to the west of it. The ugly little puffs of smoke told us that the guns were still at work, and as we drew out of range two airplanes started up, but after circling for a few moments descended."

"It was rather weird in a way. We heard nothing and saw nothing very clearly. We had to wait for official reports to know exactly what had been accomplished. The raid was successful in that it seriously crippled the railroad connections, as we were informed afterwards."

"There is no more. Nothing happened on the homeward trip. A few of our men were wounded by bits of shrapnel, but none of them died. I was getting very hungry and went for food as soon as we landed. Four machines had arrived when we came down, and with the exception of two of them, returned to the starting-point. The two mentioned were forced to land at other points within our own lines, however."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction onTHURSDAY
the 20th January, 1916,
commencing at 11 a.m. at
his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
One Victrola in Handsome
Cabinet.Also
12 Bevelled Mirrors
3 Enamelled Baths
2 Turkish Vapour Baths
4 Japanese Screens
etc., etc., etc.On view from Wednesday, the
19th inst.Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong January 15th, 1916.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.Present price.—
"COMET,"

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

158 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desirous to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.Provided that sufficient entries
a. forthcoming the British
Society of the Kowloon Canton
Railway have kindly offered to
present a Cup for a Ladies Singles
match play competition under
handicap to be played over the
Fan Ling course on days other
than Saturdays Sundays and
public holidays.
Entries should be sent in
writing to the undersigned and
will be received up to the 16th
inst.T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.Next concert after the Show,
Singer and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DE VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

With his Company of Song, Dance and Musical Artists,
Tableau Vivants, etc.

MOVING THEATRE

KOWLOON.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCES

THURSDAY JANUARY 20

FRIDAY JANUARY 21

AT 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

TWO PERFORMANCES.

5 and 9.15 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23

TWO PERFORMANCES.

At 6 and 7.15 p.m.

All performances—2 solid hours entertainment.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Evening 9.15 p.m.	Matinees 5 or 6 p.m.
1st Class ... \$1.50	1st Class ... 1.00
2nd ... 1.00	2nd70
3rd50	3rd40
Gallery (Asiatics only)20	Gallery (Asiatics only)15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—
Half Prices to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class only.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916.

The Startling and Thrilling Drama

in 3 parts

"NEATH THE LION'S PAW."

A Small Drama in 1 part

"THE FISHER GIRL'S FOLLY"

"THE POTOROO RAT,"

"RUSSIAN ARMY IN SNOW CLAD MOUNTAINS."

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

And the following Comicals:—

"BOB IN LOVE."

"A GAY DOG COLLARED."

FRIDAY January 21.

Pathe's Exclusive Masterpiece:—

"THE PRICE OF DISCIPLINE."

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

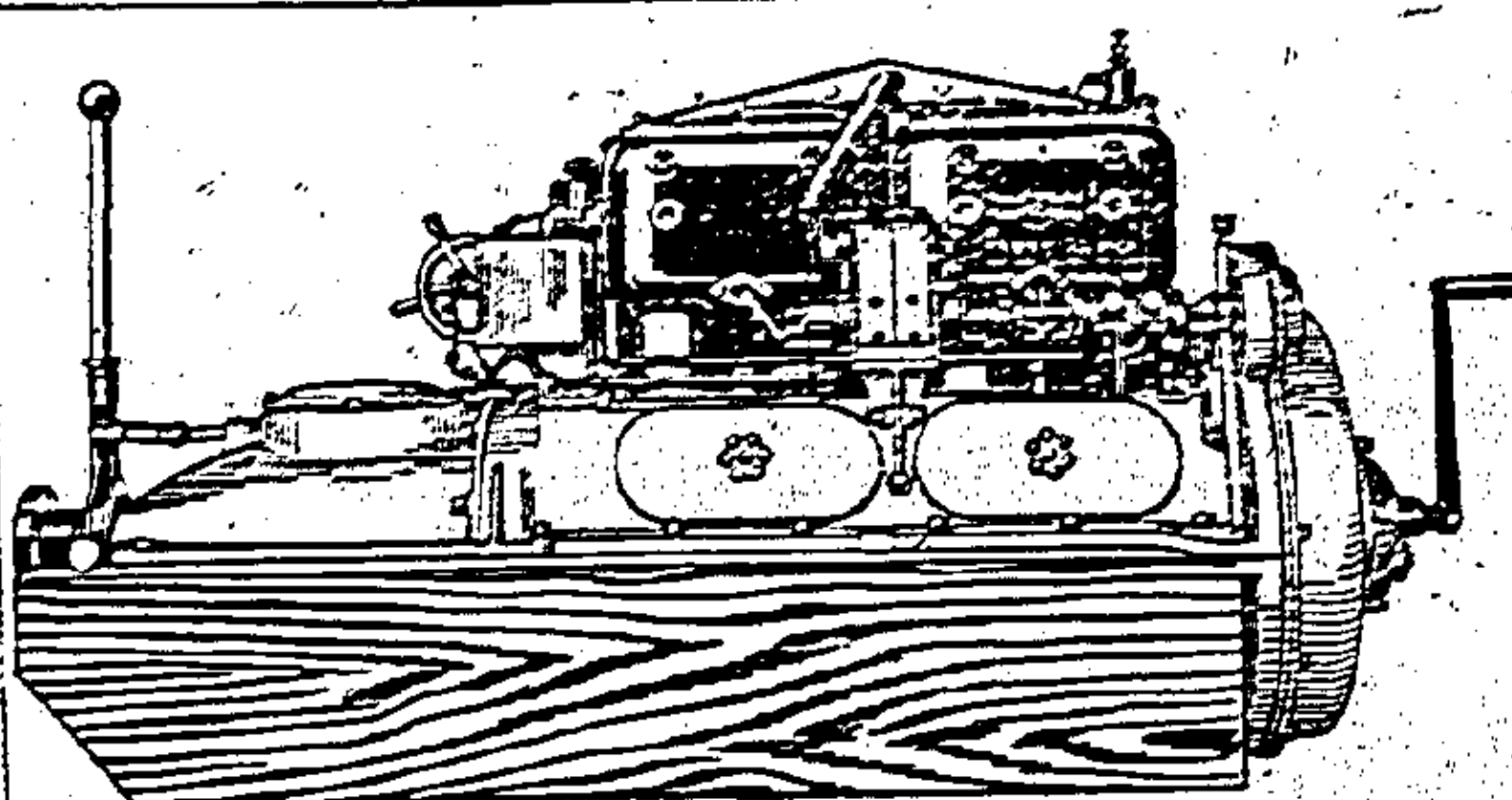
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SIMPLE AND RELIABLE

- 18 B. H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER -
\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
SUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
Prime Cut	21
Comed—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shin	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Soup—Long Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do—Siloim—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
Comed—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb. 25
Leg—Yeung Pui	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	24
Saddle	27
Pigs Chindings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu No	per set 24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	24
Comed—Ham Chu Yuk	23
Leg—Chu Pui	23
Eat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang N' a Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh)	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hem—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Bai	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Fish, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18
Herring—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tzu Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sna	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Sole—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lop Yu	28
Sole—Tat Sna Yu	26
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	38
(Chetoo)—Tse Chon Ping Kho	35

肉食

Bananas, fragrant Canton—San Shing Hoang Chiu	lb. 3
(brides), Macao—San Hoang Chiu	1
Chickens, Chinese—Fong Lat	12
Cassabolas—Yeung To	each 12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	lb. 34
Crabs—Po Tai Tse	8
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	10
America—Kam Shan Liang Mang	10
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
Sweet	10
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Pumpkin—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tso	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sui Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Asparagus, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Best Root—Hung Choi Tan	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	10
Red—Hung Pa Chiu	8
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Carry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	10
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	8
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Washrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	10
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Onions	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	10
Parrots—Kun Tsai	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Pai Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	3
American—Pa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Tonkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3
Radish (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Kam Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	12
(American)—Kam-san Chiu	12
Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yam—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

生口

Crabs	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	10
Parrots—Kun Tsai	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Pai Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	3
American—Pa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Tonkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3
Radish (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Kam Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	12
(American)—Kam-san Chiu	12
Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yam—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

海鮮

Crabs	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	10
Parrots—Kun Tsai	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Pai Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	3
American—Pa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Tonkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3
Radish (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Kam Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	12
(American)—Kam-san Chiu	12
Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yam—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

菓子

Crabs	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	10
Parrots—Kun Tsai	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Pai Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	3
American—Pa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Tonkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3
Radish (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Kam Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	12
(American)—Kam-san Chiu	12
Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yam—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

STERLING SHARES.

(PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE Dated December 31, 1915)

Names	Value	Buyers	Sellers
1- Allagar	1/8	1/11	
1- Anglo-Java	11/8	11/8	
1- Anglo-Malay	10/8	10/8	
1- Ayer Kuning	17/8	17/8	
1- Batang Malaka	1/8	1/8	
1- Batu Caves	230/-	230/-	nom
1- Batu Tiga	47/8	55/-	
1- Bekoh	1/10	2/15	
1- Bukit Kajang	35/-	40/-	
1- Bukit Mertajam	2/6	2/10	
1- Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-	
1- Bukit Selangor	1/2	1/2	
1- Bukit Sembawang	2/-	2/4	
1- Castlefield	65/-	75/-	
1- Chersonese	3/-	3/6	
1- Chinmuli 16 pd.	14/6	15/3	
1- Cigely Ord.	14/9	15/6	
1- Consolida Malay	8/-	9/6	
1- Damansara	57/6	63/6	
1- Dennistown	22/-	23/-	
1- Duff	3/6	4/-	
1- Edinburg	6/8	7/6	
1- Galang Besar	1/9	2/6	
1- Golconda	43/9	51/3	
1- Haeop	6/-	8/-	
1- Heaword	2/-	2/6	
1- Highlands & Llands	40/-	45/-	
1- Jasin	1/-	1/4	
1- Kamuning	2/1	2/9	
1- Kapar Para	80/-	90/-	
1- Kepitigalea	12/6	15/-	
1- Kombok	2/1	2/5	
1- Kota Tinggi	1/7	1/10	
1- Kula Lumpur	70/-	80/-	
1- Labu (F.M.S.)	4/9	5/6	
1- Landan	35/-	40/-	
1- Langen	27/6	32/5	
1- Ledbury	35/-	38/-	
1- Lingard Ord	18/6	19/6	
1- London Asiatic	3/6	3/9	
1- Lumut	30/-	35/-	
1- Malacca 1/2 Pref.	72/6	80/-	
1- Malacca 1/2 Ord.	75/-	82/6	
1- Malakal	21/-	25/-	
1- Merlimau	3/8	4/3	
1- Mount Austin	18/-	21/-	
1- Norfanal	18/-	19/-	
1- Padang Jawa	1/9	2/-	
1- Pataling	22/-	31/9	
1- Pegoh	23/6	37/6	
1- Perak	2/3	4/3	
1- Permas	10/6	19/3	
1- P. Dickson Lukut f.p.	1/3	1/5	
1- Rembia Pref.	18/-	21/-	
1- Rembia Ord.	15/-	18/-	
1- R. Est. of Krian	1/9	2/2	
1- R. Invest Trust 17/6 pd	12/-	13/9	
1- Sarsfield	70/-	77/6	
1- Selangor	13/-	22/-	
1- Serdayan	21/-	25/-	
1- Seremban	15/-	18/9	
1- Sialang	42/6	45/-	
1- Singapore Para	1/3	2/3	
1- Singapore United	1/8	2/-	
1- Straits S. Beram	3/6	4/-	
1- Sumatra Para	6/-	6/3	
1- Sungai Choh	40/-	45/-	
1- Sungai Kapar	7/2	6/3	
1- Sungai Krian Pref.	35/-	40/-	
1- Tebrau	37/6	42/6	
1- United Serdang	9/-	9/3	
1- United Sda Becong	20/-	25/-	
1- United Sumatra	4/6	5/6	
1- United Temiang	1/5	1/9	
1- Val der	1/4	1/9	
1- Vallambrosa	15/6	17/-	
1- Tain Seag	4/-	5/-	

DOLLAR SHARES.

1- Alor Gajah	2/60	2/70
10- Ayer Hitam	22/50	25/00
1- Ayer Kuning	1/60	1/10
1- Ayer Molek	2/60	2/20
1- Ayer Panas	9/60	9/1
1- Balgownie	5/60	5/50
10- Bukit Timah	11/00	12/50
1- Bukit K.B.	0/75	0/90
1- Bukit Kasil	0/75	0/90
1- Bukit Jelutong	0/60	0/75
1- Changkat Serdang	8/00	8/75
1- Glenealy	1/15	1/40
1- Haytor	7/00	8/0
10- Indragiri	8/00	9/00
1- Jeram Kuantan	1/17 1/2	1/25
1- Jimal	0/60	0/80
1- Kelemak	4/00	4/25
1- Kempas	4/50	5/00
1- Lunas	3/20	4/10
1- Malaka Pinda	2/00	2/35
1- Malakoff	3/75	4/20
1- Mandai Tekong	0/65	0/80
1- Meranti	2/70	3/00
2- New Seindah	2/50	2/80
1- Nyalas	4/40	4/60
1- Pajam	16/00	16/50
1- Pantai	1/70	1/30
10- Pulau Bulang \$3.50 pd	\$5.75	\$5.75
1- Punggor	0/60	0/80
1- Radella	9/70	10/00
1- Sandycroft	8/50	9/00
1- Sembong	0/17 1/2	0/25
1- Sungai Bagan	1/50	1/85
1- Tambalak	0/80	0/92 1/2
10- Tapah	14/00	15/50
1- Teluk Anson	7/25	7/75
1- Trafalgar	0/30	1/00
1- Ulu Pandan	0/57	0/60
1- United Malacca	1/05	1/30

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. address. Rectitude.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEES DAIRY, 31 Pekin Road, ON LEE, Compradore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHEE NG, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW, Compradore, Haiphong Road, LIM KEE, Compradore, Macao.

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best. Tins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any meal or a la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies, Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Gr. md Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea, Minerals and soft drinks of every description. Just give us a Trial and you will be more than Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 5" to 15" 3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914) £23,970,267
1- Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £ 2,437,500
11- Fire Funds £ 3,370,000
11- Life and Annuity Funds £ 17,672,767
Sinking Fund Account £ 12,829

Revenue Fire Branch £ 2,381,556
Life and Annuity Branches £ 2,141,583
Marine Department £ 337,239
Other Receipts £ 478,940

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

LACTOMALTINE

An ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE
EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT
TO TAKE



HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS
PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.
Obtainable from all Chemists etc.



AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS

WHITEWAY'S CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs, such as the Savoy, Claridge's, the Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park, Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 1st February 1916, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of this Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to The General Managers.
Hong Kong 13th January 1916.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SHANGHAI KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship "ITOLA."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.
Hongkong 15th January 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.
ss. "CHIYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 17th January at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 20th January at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 25th January at 10 a.m.
No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 28th January 1916.

K. DOI, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

LIST OF PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Yasaka Maru. From London December 4 (transhipped to other steamers). To Shanghai: Miss N. Durbee, Mrs F. Wells-Henderson, Mr and Mrs Seth and infant, Mr R. Macfarlane, Miss C. Featherstone, Miss Taylor, Mr and Mrs. Alty and infant. To Hongkong: Mr L. Leese, Mrs V. J. Tartarin and 5 children, Miss V. Tartarin, Miss H. Tartarin, Mr. Mrs and Miss L. Lacoux, Mrs. Bishop.
Per P. and O. steamer Karmala. From London December 11.—To Shanghai: Miss G. Whittell, Mr and Mrs Radford.
Per N.Y.K. ss. Alsuta Maru. From London November 20.—To Shanghai: Mr S. M. Gubbay, Miss A. Fairley, Mrs Liddell and To Hongkong: Mr G. Worby, Mr and Mrs Findley Smith, Mr H. E. Spencer-Payne, Mr Jas. Spiers, Mr O. Hughes, Mr H. Subier.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be beaten, if Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars \$6 per centum Debenture Loan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company are about to pay off 200 Debentures of the Company.

The Debentures to be paid off will be decided by drawing; such drawing will take place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday the 22nd day of January 1916 at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.

Holders of debentures are invited to attend the drawing. Due Notice of the Debentures intended to be paid off will be given after the drawing in accordance with condition No. 2 endorsed on such debentures.

Dated this 13th day of January 1916.
By order of the Directors.
J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on TUESDAY, 1st February 1916 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Limited.
General Agents for the West Point Building Co. Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

All Shareholders who have taken up and paid for the New Shares offered to them can obtain the Certificates therefor on application at Company's Office in Hongkong on and after the 13th instant.

By Order
R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

Chinese Wood Oil.

The adaptability of the Chinese wood-oil tree for cultivation in Northern Florida seems to have been proved by recent experiments, and a tree at Tallahassee, Fla., bore two bushels of the fruit last season. The United States imports annually about 5,000,000 gallons of Chinese wood-oil, valued at 2,000,000 dollars. As the demands of the American varnish trade are steadily increasing this affords a very large domestic market for this prospective new Florida industry. The tree is Aleurites cordata (Chinese tung ya), the seeds yielding the oil from which the oil is extracted.—*Financial and Bullionist*.

Cotton-Growing in China.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is going to improve the cotton-growing industry of the country under the supervision of experienced foreigners whose services will be solicited shortly. In addition, the said Ministry is doing all in its power to promote the sugar industry in China. Mr. Sheechee, American Adviser for the improvement of Chinese forestry, is expected here from the Philippines shortly as this gentleman has accepted China's offer of advisership in forestry. The recent Imperial Edict sanctioning the establishment of a forestry Bureau in Peking is connected with Mr. Sheechee's appointment. We (*Peking Daily News*) hope that all these reforms will be proved by deeds and not by mere words to the great advantage of the country and people.

Shanghai Cotton Market.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's Cotton Market Report for the week ending 6th January, 1916, is as follows:—China Cotton.—Since my last circular was issued, the market has continued quiet, with an undertone of decided strength. The prime cause of the present quietness is due more or less to the uneasiness prevailing on account of the Monarchy question and whilst prices may decline a few points temporarily, a sudden reaction is liable to take place immediately when confidence is again restored. One fact stands out prominently, however, and that is the fact that the arrivals of cotton from the interior is not showing any improvement at all, and notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country, the farmer does not seem to be in any great hurry to market his cotton, and hence there would hardly seem room for any decline of consequence, admitting that for the present the market has about found its legitimate level. The yarn situation on the other hand is far from being in a condition to meet presents for cotton, and what the ultimate results will be from a spinner's point of view is a hard problem to solve for the near future. On the whole, therefore, the cotton situation depends on the political conditions and improvement in yarn trade which will be promptly reflected on our market. Tone of the market, steady.

New Unrest in Hayti.

Washington, January 10.—Admiral Caperton has sent a wireless message from Hayti stating that a plot to assassinate President D'Artigue had been discovered and that unrest had again broken out in the coloured republic. The message also states that the American marines have the situation under control.—*Manila Bulletin*.

Fought for Three Countries.

Colonel Henry Byrne, who has died at the aged of seventy-eight, served under Garibaldi in the Italian War of Independence. He also fought with distinction in the American Civil War, and at the outbreak of the Boer war raised and commanded the 24th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry and commanded the column which

COMMERCIAL

Swatow Trade Report.

The expectation that the revenue for 1914 would compare unfavourably with that for 1913—Swatow's record year—owing to the cutting off of the opium supply under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1911 has been realised, and, in addition, the outbreak of the European war and unrest in the interior have combined to injure trade and bring about serious shortages in import and export duties, hence the total deficit as compared with 1913 is HK. Tls. 547,980. This result is most disappointing when we consider that the year opened favourably for trade, and business continued good until the opening of the war, which, as was only to be expected, upset the market entirely. Foreign goods and sundries came pouring in from Hongkong, where they had been stored awaiting delivery, not because the market was favourable, but simply because all parties, Chinese and foreign, wished to have matters settled and accounts closed as far as possible. Local merchants regarded the outlook as extremely gloomy, and feared that, owing to the activity of belligerent cruisers, all steam navigation would entirely cease, and not merely be suspended for a short period in August as proved actually the case; hence for a while a deadlock prevailed, and markets were entirely closed. As soon as coastal steamers resumed running, business recommenced on a limited scale and continued gradually to improve, especially after the official announcement that the seas were safe for the shipping of the Allies. This declaration of trade naturally resulted in money becoming very tight and interest on loans extremely high. The usual yearly contracts for goods have not been entered into, and it is unlikely that business will be on a normal footing until peace reigns once more. A great source of local anxiety was the almost total cessation of emigration in August and the repatriation of thousands of coolies who were thrown out of employment in the Straits on the outbreak of the war. The forwarding of all these returning emigrants to their homes was a difficult task, as so many were penniless; but the matter was taken in hand promptly, and a society formed to assist them to their homes and protect them from "sharks" en route. The result was that all were safely disposed of with a minimum of worry and loss. Anxiety was felt in the interior as to the feeding of so many extra hands without work, but the autumn harvest proved bountiful and relieved all fears that peace would be endangered by the robber bands augmented by wanderers in search of food. The Triad and other secret societies have been active during the year, and, though sternly dealt with, have succeeded in obtaining some loot and in instilling much terror into the inhabitants of a portion of this district. Were it not for the heavy hand of General Wu, who is the terror of these robber bands and the official in whom local merchants place the greatest confidence, the district would be in a parlous state. Numerous clan fights have been suppressed and many Triads executed. Early on the morning of the 28th April, the city of Chaochow was captured in a surprise attack by a ying of mutinous troops from Kiatingchow who tried to induce the local Lu-chun to join them. Fortunately, these soldiers stood firm, and when, later in the day, the leader of the mutiny was killed in an attack on the Magistrate's yamen, and fresh troops were known to be on the way from Swatow, the rebels opened negotiations which resulted in the immediate quelling of the outbreak. Two minor leaders and about a dozen of the worst characters were shot, and the remainder, after being deprived of their rifles, were allowed to disperse quietly to their homes. Much alarm was felt by the Swatow populace, but General Wu took all feasible precautions, and no trouble ensued locally.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120.000	\$125	all	\$55	July	700	Oct. 45	\$45 x div. 790 a. div. 22/3- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 3 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10.000	\$250	\$9	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	10.000	\$15	\$5	145	May	133	Jan. 180	160
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	12.400	\$250	100	\$47 1/2	April	700	Oct. 37 1/2	\$55
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	12.000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270	225
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	20.000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 163	\$9 for 1913
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8.000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April 420	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20.000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 117	45
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80.000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60.000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 182	96
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3.797.510	\$1	all	105 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 90 1/2	\$2 1/2 x div. 82 1/2 x div.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40.000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20.000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7.000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	1.000.000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec. 33 1/2	30 1/2
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200.000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov. 4	3 1/2
Troch Mines Ltd.	160.000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov. 32 1/2	32 1/2
Ural Caspians	795.565	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov. 41	37 1/2
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.								
H'kong & S.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	50.000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2	68
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	50.000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2	57
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55.700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div.
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	35.000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	13.000	\$100	all	94	July	94	Dec. 116	112
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	50.000	\$50	50	28	July	120	Dec. 116	112
H'kong Land Investment Co.	50.000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 1/2	108
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150.000	\$50	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	610
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	8.000	\$50	30	43 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40
Shanghai Lands	78.000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12.000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 82	70
H'kong Central Estates	10.000	\$100	all	100	Feb.	66	Feb. 103	100
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20.000	\$50	all	118	July	125	May 180	135
Kung Yik	75.000	\$10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2
Laou Kung Mow	8.000	\$50	all	110	Feb.	70	May 89	80
Shanghai Cottons	40.000	\$50	all	35	Feb.	70	Nov. 105	80
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60.000	\$15	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	50.000	\$5	all	490	July	4	April 47 1/2	47 1/2
Do. (Spec. shares)	50.000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10 1/2	8.00
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125.000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug. 34	31
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40.000	\$7 1/2	6	690	Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400.000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45	39
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	6.000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190	184
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	60.000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 43 1/2	25
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	325.000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.90	4.80
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	250.000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25.000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June 10	9
Do. (New)	50.000	\$10	\$1	83 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81	80 cts.
Philippines Ld.	75.000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12.000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	5
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	13.200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20.000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.50
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27.723	\$13	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16
Watson and Co., Ltd.	90.000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90	6 1/2
William Powell, Limited	21.000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	5 1/2
S. C. Morning Post	6.000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29	29

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 17 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.00 buy.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo Dutch Tls. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buy.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2 1/4 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/4 buyers.
Lingda's \$11 buyers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$8 1/2 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 13, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

Jan. 13th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
1/11 3/16	Demand Bombay	3 1/4 prem.	\$58.40
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	On Saigon	Sovereign
1/11 5/16	Demand Calcutta	79 5/8	\$10.35 nom.
60 d/s	T/T Manila	Buying.	Bar Silver ready
1/11 7/16	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 45 7/8	4 m/s L/C	forward
4 m/s	Demand Manila	2- 15/16	
1/11 1/2	T/T Java	6 m/s L/C	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 45	30 d/s Sney & M.	
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	2- 3/16	
82 1/2	T/T Marks	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 47 3/8	
T/T Japan	Demand Germany	4 m/s Marks	
97 1/2	T/T France	Nom.	
T/T India	Demand Paris	4 m/s France	
144		2.79	
Demand India		6 m/s France	
144 1/2		2.84	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES

ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000.

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000.
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July 1915.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000.
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000.
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000.

Head Office, YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.
Agencies: London, New York, San Francisco, etc.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000.
Reserve Fund £1,800,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
H'kong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS		EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 AM to 1.15 AM	1.00 AM to 1.15 AM	15 Min.
1.15 AM to 1.30 AM	1.15 AM to 1.30 AM	15 Min.
1.30 AM to 1.45 AM	1.30 AM to 1.45 AM	15 Min.
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11.30 AM to 11.45 AM	11.30 AM to 11.45 AM	15 Min.
11.45 AM to 12.00 PM	11.45 AM to 12.00 PM	15 Min.
12.00 PM to 12.15 PM	12.00 PM to 12.15 PM	15 Min.
12.15 PM to 12.30 PM	12.15 PM to 12.30 PM	15 Min.
12.30 PM to 12.45 PM	12.30 PM to 12.45 PM	15 Min.
12.45 PM to 1.00 PM	12.45 PM to 1.00 PM	15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.15 PM	1.00 PM to 1.15 PM	15 Min.
1.15 PM to 1.30 PM	1.15 PM to 1.30 PM	15 Min.
1.30 PM to 1.45 PM	1.30 PM to 1.45 PM	15 Min.
1.45 PM to 2.00 PM	1.45 PM to 2.00 PM	15 Min.
2.00 PM to 2.15 PM	2.00 PM to 2.15 PM	15 Min.
2.15 PM to 2.30 PM	2.15 PM to 2.30 PM	15 Min.
2.30 PM to 2.45 PM	2.30 PM to 2.45 PM	15 Min.
2.45 PM to 3.00 PM	2.45 PM to 3.00 PM	15 Min.
3.00 PM to 3.15 PM	3.00 PM to 3.15 PM	15 Min.
3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	15 Min.
3.30 PM to 3.45 PM	3.30 PM to 3.45 PM	15 Min.
3.45 PM to 4.00 PM	3.45 PM to 4.00 PM	15 Min.
4.00 PM to 4.15 PM	4.00 PM to 4.15 PM	15 Min.
4.15 PM to 4.30 PM	4.15 PM to 4.30 PM	15 Min.
4.30 PM to 4.45 PM	4.30 PM to 4.45 PM	15 Min.
4.45 PM to 5.00 PM	4.45 PM to 5.00 PM	15 Min.
5.00 PM to 5.15 PM	5.00 PM to 5.15 PM	15 Min.
5.15 PM to 5.30 PM	5.15 PM to 5.30 PM	15 Min.
5.30 PM to 5.45 PM	5.30 PM to 5.45 PM	15 Min.
5.45 PM to 6.00 PM	5.45 PM to 6.00 PM	15 Min.
6.00 PM to 6.15 PM	6.00 PM to	

